# Runway Incursion Prevention System RIPS

# Demonstration and Testing at the Dallas-Ft. Worth International Airport



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Aviation Safety Program - Runway Incursion Prevention Systems

Goal: To prevent runway incursion accidents through technologies that enhance surface situational awareness, navigation, and alerting for the pilot.

## Objectives:

- Assess and validate technology performance for preventing runway incursion accidents
  - Collect data to assess the performance of the emerging incursion alerting algorithms, data link, GPS, and surveillance technologies
  - Validate system performance data against evolving RTCA standards for data links, LAAS/WAAS, surveillance, and database
- Demonstrate system in an operational environment
  - Integrate with the FAA Runway Incursion Reduction Program's (RIRP) DFW surface surveillance infrastructure
  - Conduct demonstrations for industry observation



## Related Research



- Focused research at NASA on surface operations began in 1993 ...
  - Goal:
    - VMC capability in IMC to Category IIIB (Aviation System Capacity Program)
    - Runway incursion prevention (Aviation Safety Program)
  - Major milestones:
    - 1995, B-737 flight testing at FAA Technical Center, Atlantic City, NJ
    - 1997, B-757 flight testing at Hartsfield-Atlanta International Airport (ATL)
    - 1999, full-mission simulation evaluating Runway Incursion Alerting concept



## Runway Incursion Prevention Basic Needs



- Know exactly where you are
- Know exactly where other traffic is
- Know where you're supposed to go
- Alerting which makes errors/conflicts immediately obvious to all parties



# **Approach: A Surface CNS System**



#### Aviation Safety Program - Runway Incursion Prevention Systems

## Tactical and strategic flight deck displays<sup>1</sup>

## Know exactly where you are -

- DGPS/INS + airport database
  - Supplemental guidance that is independent of visibility

## Know exactly where other traffic is -

- Data link of traffic + airport database
  - Cockpit Display of Traffic Information (CDTI) supplements "see-and-avoid" and enables runway incursion alerting

## Know where you're supposed to go -

- Data link of ATC instructions + airport database
  - Controller-Pilot Data Link Communications (CPDLC) enables unambiguous routing and route monitoring NASA Langley Research Center





<sup>1</sup> Using existing display devices (HUD and ND)



# Runway Incursion Prevention System (RIPS)



#### Aviation Safety Program - Runway Incursion Prevention Systems

 Demonstrate/evaluate a prototype RIPS to improve safety on the airport surface, thus leading to elimination of RI accidents.





**HUD** Guidance



**Electronic Moving Map** 



# **Incursion Alerting Methods**



- Three methods of generating runway incursion alerts
  - Aircraft based alerting algorithms developed by Rannoch Corp. –
     Runway Incursion Advisory and Alerting System (RIAAS)
  - Aircraft based alerting algorithms developed in-house –
     Integrated Display System (IDS)
  - Alerts generated by FAA surveillance system and transmitted to aircraft –
     Ground Based System (GBS)
- Runway Traffic Alert (RTA) Cautionary, Pilot action not required
  - Part of RIAAS only
- Runway Conflict Alert (RCA) Warning, Avoidance maneuver required
  - Provided for all three alerting methods
- Each method evaluated simultaneously
- One source chosen for display in cockpit



## RIPS Potential Benefits



- Providing runway incursion alerts, supplemental guidance cues, supplemental situational awareness, and controller/pilot data link communications directly to the flight crew results in the following benefits:
  - Improved Prevention
  - Improved Detection
  - Improved Response



## **NASA B-757 Research Aircraft**







## **RIPS Partners/Contractors**



- Federal Aviation Administration
  - Volpe National Transportation System Center surveillance server
  - TRIOS Associates data link manager, test van
  - Ohio University LAAS ground station, CPDLC
  - Sensis multilateration system
  - CACI surveillance sensor fusion
- Rockwell-Collins Avionics ADS-B, onboard LAAS
- Ohio University controller workstation
- Rannoch incursion alerting algorithm
- Jeppesen-Sanderson DFW data base



# **DFW System Components**



Aviation Safety Program - Runway Incursion Prevention Systems

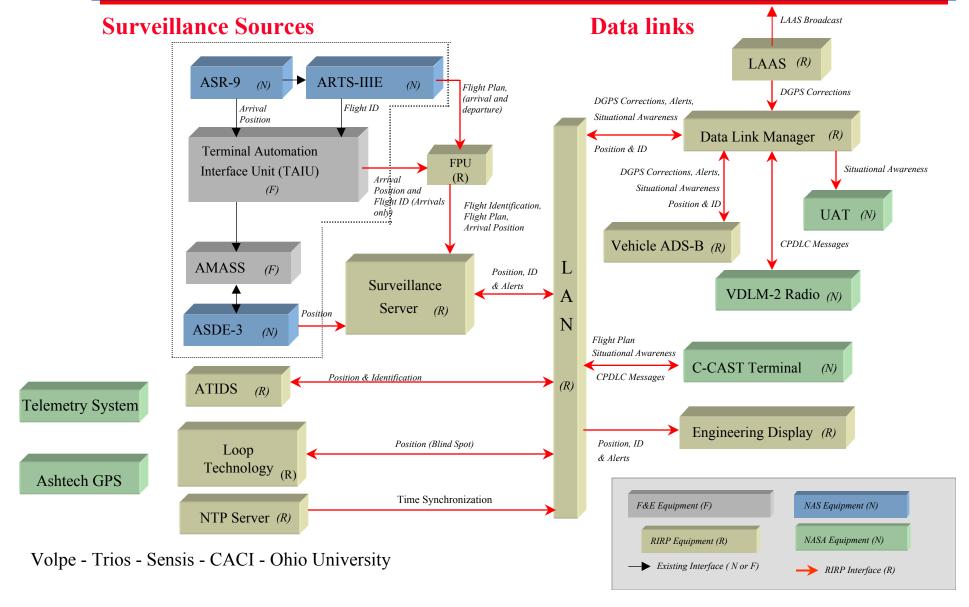
## Airborne

- Incursion Detection Algorithms
- Electronic Moving Map on navigation display
- HUD
- Audible alerting system
- Data Link Systems
  - Automatic Dependent Surveillance Broadcast (ADS-B) 1090
  - Traffic Information Service Broadcast (TIS-B) Universal Access Transceiver (UAT)
  - Controller Pilot Data Link Communications (CPDLC) VDL Mode 2
  - Local Area Augmentation System (LAAS) corrections VDB
- LAAS receiver
- Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) receiver



## **FAA RIRP Surface Architecture**



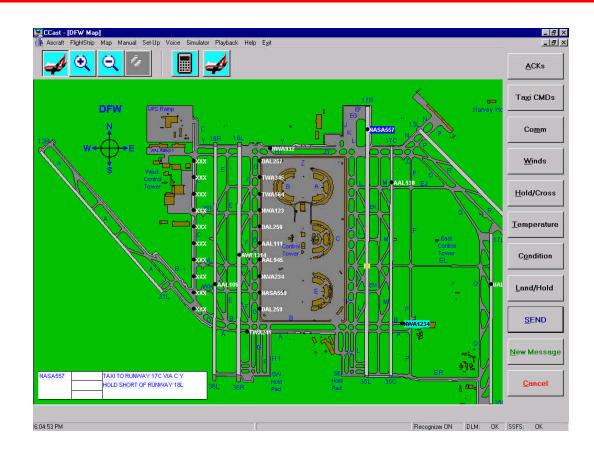




## Controller Communication and Situational Awareness Tool (C-CAST)



- ICAO ATN-type messages for Surface Ops
  - Taxi routes
  - Hold Short
  - COMM
  - ATIS info
- Downlink/ display
   Runway Incursion
   alerts and deviations
- Voice recognition/ touchscreen input
- VDL Mode 2 datalink



- Traffic display w/holdbars & alerts
- •Flight Strips w/ uplinks & downlinks

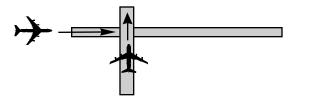


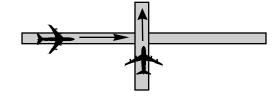
# **RIPS Operational Scenarios**



- Runway incursion emulations
  - Evaluate alert generation methods
  - NASA B-757 and test vehicle
  - Takeoff, landing, and taxi scenarios
  - Scenarios scripted and briefed







- \* Most frequently occurring types of incursions (MIT Lincoln Laboratory, 1994)
- Gate-to-gate operations
  - Evaluate incursion avoidance due to blunder



## **Test Van**



#### Aviation Safety Program - Runway Incursion Prevention Systems



Test Vehicle Conducting 1090 RF Measurements

Provides a mobile test platform for the verification and analysis of surface surveillance systems.

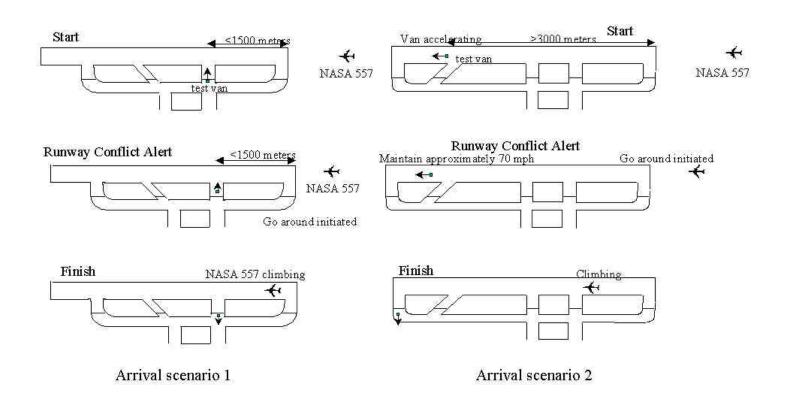
## Equipped with:

- •ADS-B Mode-S Transponder
- ATCRBS transponder
- UPSAT Capstone Suite (UAT)
- Generator
- Rackmount PCs, Printer, LAN
- Dual VHF Radio
- •400Hz Aviation Power Supply



# **Experiment/Demonstration Scenarios**

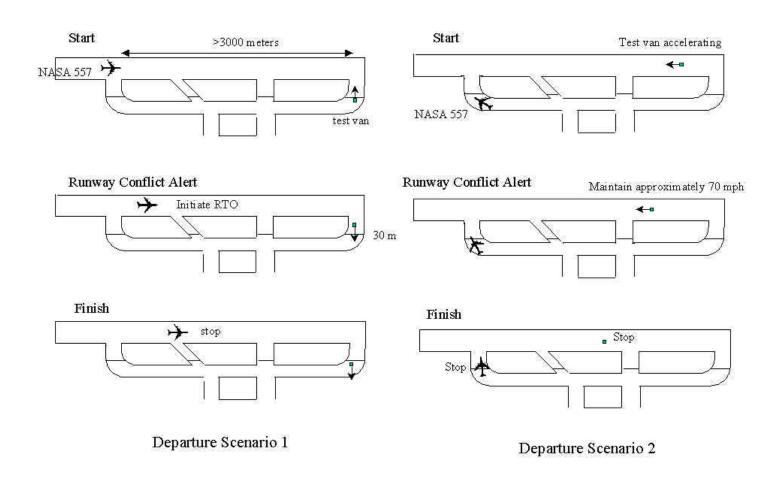






# **Experiment/Demonstration Scenarios**







## **Test Matrix**



- 4 airline captains as subject pilots
- 51 RIPS test runs
- Objective and subjective data collected
- Video and audio recorded for each run



# **Subject Pilot Comments**



- In general -
  - Felt safer with RIPS onboard
  - RIPS alerting timely
  - Prefer no more than one or two audible alerts
  - No need for two stage alerting
  - Display of distance and time to incurring traffic not necessary
  - Prefer maneuver guidance when taxiing across a runway
  - Impressed with Electronic Moving Map for surface situational awareness - "Best thing since sliced bread"



# **Preliminary Observations**



#### Aviation Safety Program - Runway Incursion Prevention Systems

## With this architecture, in general:

- Initiation of alerts relative to time were as follows:
  - IDS and RIAAS RTA
  - RIAAS RCA
  - GBS
- Aircraft based alerting provided more timely alerting for the flight crew than transmitting the ground based alerts to the aircraft.
   This was primarily due to the time latency of transmitting the information over the data link.
- The flight testing has demonstrated the feasibility of providing aircraft based runway incursion alerting.



## **Next Steps**



- Further integration of surface situation awareness and runway incursion alerting into Synthetic Vision system concepts.
- RTCA Special Committee 193/ EUROCAE Working Group 44 standards for certifiable Terrain and Airport Databases
- Technology transfer to industry
  - Surface guidance/awareness concept to Rockwell Collins
  - Alerting algorithm available to FAA Safe Flight 21/Runway Safety Program
- Safe Flight 21 cooperative efforts
  - Louisville demonstration on Oct. 30, 2000
  - Memphis Tech Eval in spring 2001



# **Acronym List**



ADS-B	Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast	HSALT	Hold Short Advisory Landing Technology
ASDE-3	Airport Surface Detection Equipment	HUD	Head-Up Display
ATC	Air Traffic Control	IDS	Integrated Display System
ATIDS	Airport Traffic Identification System	INS	Inertial Navigation System
C-CAST	Controller Communication and Situational	LAAS	Local Area Augmentation System
	Awareness Tool	LAHSO	Land and Hold Short Operations
CDTI	Cockpit Display of Traffic Information	ND	Navigation Display
CDU	Control Display Unit	PFD	Primary Flight Display
CFIT	Controlled Flight Into Terrain	PI	Principle Investigator
CNS	Communication, Navigation, and Surveillance	RCA	Runway Conflict Alert
CPDLC	Controller-Pilot Data Link Communications	RI	Runway Incursion
DAS	Data Acquisition System	RIAAS	Runway Incursion Advisory and Alerting System
DFW	Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport	RIPS	Runway Incursion Prevention System
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning System	RIRP	Runway Incursion Reduction Program
DPDS	Data Processing and Display System	RTA	Runway Traffic Alert
EDCP	Experimental Display Control Panel	SA	Situational Awareness
EMM	Electronic Moving Map	sTIS-B	Surface Traffic Information Service-Broadcast
EVS	Enhanced Vision System	SVS	Synthetic Vision System
FDRS	Flight Deck Research Station	TCAS	Traffic Alerting and Collision Avoidance System
FLIR	Forward-Looking Infra-Red	TRS	Transport Research System
FMS	Flight Management System	UAT	Universal Access Transceiver
GA	General Aviation	VDB	Very High Frequency (VHF) Data Broadcast
GPS	Global Positioning System	VDL	VHF Data Link
NASA Langley Research Center		WAAS	Wide Area Augmentation System 22